It is evident, (as Puffendorf observes) the Danes are not so warlike now as they were formerly. The Nobility is turn'd Lazy, and the Commons have follow'd their Example.

The Danith Language, is no other than a corrupted High-Dutch, being manifestly a Dialect of the Old Teutonick; and High-Dutch it self is much affected by the Gentry, and ordinarily spoken in Copenhagen, and other Trading Cities.

The Popish Religion had been predominant here, till the time of Frederick I. who introduc'd the Augsburg Confession into all the Churches of his Dominions, and made a League with the Protestant Princes of Germany; whole Son Christian III. continu'd the work, and establish'd the LUTHERAN, which has ever since been the only RELIGION professt here, except one French Calvinick Church at Copenhagen, and one Popish Chappel at Glackblade.

The form of GOVERNMENT in Denmark, is mightily alter'd from what it was; formerly the States had all the solid and substantial part of Government and Management of Affairs, and left the King nothing but the appearance of Royalty. He could neither make Peace nor War without them, nor lay any Taxes on the Subject burly their consent. They had the right to dispose of the public Revenue, and to dispose of the public Debt; and, even when the King should insist on his right to dispose of the public Revenue, he must, of his own accord and of his own will, as he called it, consult the States, and, without their consent, could not dispose of the public Revenue. But this is past; the States, or the Electors, as they are now call'd, for in the year 1665, the Crown was made Hereditary, and the King absolute. This remarkable Revolution was particularly related by Mr. Mollsworthy, who tells us, that upon the finishing the War between Sweden and Denmark, a large debt remain'd on the Nation, wherefore the States were assembled, to confer of the Ways and Means for Paying that, and re-establishing the Publick Affairs: But a difference happening between the Nobility and the Commons, the former pretending themselves Privileg'd from Taxes, and the latter having fought well during the War, and been very much exhausted by it, and withal the Nobility having always exercised a sort of despotic Power over their Tenants, and now in this Assembly express'd great contempt of the Commons; they were so far provok'd, that breaking up from the Assembly, the Commons, together with the Clergy, (which compos'd the other Electors) assembled themselves in another place, and in few Hours provok'd to make the King Proclaim an absolute Power, and his Family the Succession to the Crown; (that was before this Elective) which they accordingly the next day put in execution; and that at first the Nobility hesitated on the matter, they also were fain to comply, and in three days time the alteration was compleated: And since that the King Governs in such manner as he thinks fit, without the contradic- tion of a Nobility or Senate Administration.

For the administration of Justice, there are 4 Tribunals in Denmark: 1. The Byfogles Court, in Cities and Towns. 2. Hereditary's Court, of the same nature in the Country; from both which lies an Appeal to the Landsting or general Head Court of the Province; but the 4th and Suprem Court is the High-Rede, which is held at Copenhagen, and compos'd of the Principal Nobility of the Kingdom, and even